A PLEA FOR BETTER THINGS

Address of Hon. Will Cumback Before the Owen County Agricultural Society.

Sound Thoughts About Reforms and Reformers, and Duties the Grown Men of To-day Owe to Those Who Will Take Their Places.

Hop. Will Cumback delivered an address before the Owen County Agricultural Society on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Judge Franklin presided. The text of Mr. Cumback's address is appended:

Mr. President-I congratulate you, and the good people of Owen county, on this opening a county fair in your county. It is a good thing every way. It is not only expedient that you should make this public exhibit of the resources of your rich and fertile county, and the skill and energy of your people, but this agricultural association should be sustained for many other, and to my mind, higher reasons. To be exactly honest about it, do we go to a county fair simply to see the fine horses, cattle and hogs, the improved machinery, and the fast trotting and pacing on the track? While I do not mean, in any sense, to depreciate these great attractions, I incline to the belief that there is a higher inducement than this, that fill your highways with dusty travelers hastening to this central point What, then, is it that brings this great mass of people to our county fairs and old settlers' meetings! Is it not a hungering and thirsting

to meet each other? The smaller meetings of our political party, or the assemblace of those of our own church faith do not fully meet this larger want of the social man; he wants to meet the whole family-every body. This is the invisthle chord that has brought this great assembly together to-day, and will bring a larger one tomorrow. We long to meet on a platform broader than party, and wider than sectarianism. We use the county fair and other innocent devices that this may be done. Will you allow me to depart from the well-beaten track usually pursued on occasions of this kind, and for a few moments consider these loftier metives that prompted your organization? To my mind here is the real and substantial benefit of these fairs. They become mighty elevating and c.vilizing forces. You may read all history sines civilization dawned on the human race, and you will find that just in proportion as the social life has been cultivated, in the same ratio civilization has advanced. Looking closely at the social gauge of a people, and the solution of the problem of the degree of progress they made is very easily accomplished. We come together on occasions of this kind with all sorts of political opinions and religious beliefs. We all drink at the same delicious social fountain. We go hence with more toleration and less bigotry. We go from such great meetings and gatherings with less selfishness and a better opinion of fellow men. We begin to learn from this contact that there is something better in this life than buying and selling and getting gain. We unload some of our avarice, and take on a more self-sacrificing; spirit. If you were to demand of me that I expound the philosophy of this result-why such happy effects are thus produced-I would prefer rather to have you find the more satisfactory reply, in your own experience, feeling sure that in every thoughtful mind what I have asserted

would be abundantly confirmed. We hear newadays a great deal of reforms from pretentious people, who claim to have a patent right on the most approved method of civilization. We boast of our broad and liberal schemes for the dissemination of education and religion. They cannot be too broad. Every good citizen ought to aid and encourage these great reformatory forces But I sincerely believe that the measure of success of all these grand and laudable agencies will be determined by the amount of cultivation we give to our social nature. The intellectual development of man will be slow and tedious, and the spiritual growth will be feeble and fruitless if there is not beneath it all a deep fountain of

human love to refresh and quicken into life. I think the observation and experience of mankind will confirm the statement that any reform, to be successful, must be planted, not in the narrow and shaded garden bed of partisan or sectarian opinion, but in the sunlight of the broad open field of every day life. Why is the American citizen the highest type of real manhood in the civilized world? Why is the United States of America the grand torch-bearer, leading the advancing beets of reform? Is it not that our numerous rallways and our rapid transit, coupled with his restless energy and activity, bring him year by year in contact with more of his fellow-men! By being thus taken out of the little rut of his own selfish ends and aims, and placed on the broad plane of the world's activities, he acquires a broader view of the significance of human existence. In the centuries long past religious fanaticism led men to think that the only safety for their souls was to fly from society and live the life of a hermit in caves and cells in the desert. But it was an awful failure. They became so inhuman that they refused to see the faces of their own mothers, spurned from their presence their own children, and died in their filthy dungeons like beasts. If there was just enough sunshine and atmosphere for each human being, and there was no common stock, and each share was set off to the individual, this world would be a cheerless and unhappy place. But darker still to the man who shuts out all the social light about him and wanders through the dark, mazy cell ofihis soul, with the dim-lighted candle of his own selfish life. The sweet flowers of love and charity, with their bright hues and delicious odors, will only grow in the warm sunlight and life-giving air of mutual confidence and trust, watered with the refreshing dews of human sympathy. In the soul of the man devoid of social impulses, these flowers will wither, fade and die, and his parren spirit will curse him, and he will sooi come to hate himself. Human ingenuity has pever yet invented a felon's cell so dark and with such power to punish the occupant, as the man who is a voluntary prisoner in the narrow dungeon of seif. Not only is he rendered miserable by his selfishness, but he is unfitted for the discharge of any of the obligations growing out of his relations with his fellow-men. By his isolation he ceases to fill his place as a citizen. and soon has no leve for his country. Patriotism will only be found in generous hearts. Walter Scott wrote:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land? Whose heart hath ne er within him burned As home his footsteps he hath turned From wandering on a foreign strand? If such there breathe, go, mark him well: For him no minstrel rapture raptures swell; High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish could claim; Despite those titles, power and pelf, The wretch concentered all in self, Living, shall forfeit fair renown, And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung. The successful reformer therefore must know his fellow-men, and love them. To know them he must come in close contact with them, and by his frankness and manliness obtain their confidence. If he imagines that he is mounted high above them on some pet hobby, and sits railing at them in a spirit of intolerance, he will accomplish nothing. He will have to dismount from his hobby and come down on the same level, and meet them on the broad plane of reason. While he is trying to teach them, he will acquire a very considerable amount of valuable information himself, and as the masses about him begin to have better conception of life he too will become more tolerant and patient; and while he will obtain the correct gauge of their intellectual progress and spiritual development by this interchange of opinion, they will, at the same time, take the full measure of his sincerity. They will quickly and accurately discern whether he is prompted by a purpose benefit them or giorify himself. While he is taking their measure, they will take his. If both are satisfied with each other, then something may be accomplished. All this knowledge must be acquired not in dogmatic wrangling, or partisan strife, but in the more quiet and peaceful field of social life. The reaon why the world is filled with intolerance and bigotry, and the car of human progress moves so slow, is because mankind stand so far spart as to never know each other. The mountain, when seen from the distance, repels the beholder with its beetling cliffs, its cold and barren rocks, and its snow-covered crest. But on a nearer approach may be seen the sparkling brook, leaping among the rocks; the flowers here and there. charming the beholder from the contemplation of its rougher aspects, and the experienced eye may discover in its gulches and caverns the indubitable evidence that underneath its roughness are mines of the most precious metals. The outward appearance may be rough and but the heart of is filled with gold, and silver, and the most precious jewels. So of human character. Its outward expression may not on first view be inviting, but beneath may be the gems of integrity, gentleness and selfsacrifice. He can only find it who carries the light of sincere and unselfish human love. The human race can never thoroughly know each other except where a common interest like this brings them together on common ground, high above all the classifications of human society, that too often bring only discord and strife. Then, if the premises be correct, all had the county fair as one of the effective instruments to assist in social reform.

We recognize more readily its avowed objects.

One laudable purpose is to drive out the scrub stock from our fields, and put in their place the pure-blooded animals, whose size and symmetry challenge our wonder and admiration. Auother is to exhibit the best products of the farm, and thus stimulate the procurement of the best seeds and the best fruits. The latest invention in labor-saving machinery is placed under the notice, and within his reach. to give man the chance to lighten the burdens of his life, and to save him from the wear and toil of so much manual labor. To awaken the desire of mankind to procure the best of everything for their comfort and profit; to cultivate the arts and stimulate the handiwork of those who make the beauty and comfort of our homes the principal study of their lives these are a few of the ostensible objects of a county fair. They are enough, in themselves, to repay, an hundred fold, all the time and money spent to promote the growth and permanency of such an organization. When it is conducted, not only in accordance with the laws of the State, but also in accord with the highest and best conceptions of morality and justice, then it may justly be claimed as an educational force, in every sense of the word. It may be sometimes that they have been so misapprehended and mismanaged as to be schools of vice and wickedness, but these are the rare exceptions.

Let us go back now three-quarters of a century. We can better appreciate our present privileges and opportunities by a brief review of the difficulties our fathers had to overcome to attain them. This rich county of Owen was then an unknown forest. It wore out one genexition to cut down the trees, burn the logs, and grub the undergrowth, and fence in the leared patches. The next generation pulled out the stumps, and took down the old cabins, erected better houses and barns, opened the roads and built school-houses and churches. The present generation have given us the turnpike, the railroad and a general improvement of the farms, baving the use of machinery and labor-saving implements that the first two generations had but little knowledge of. They have also given us the daily newspaper, the public ibrary, institutes for teachers, institutes for farmers, county fairs, colleges, universities and other educational and elevat-forces for the betterment of the condition of the generation to come after us. In the early times there was but little time, or opportunity, for any organized effort for mental or moral improvement. Alone in his cabin, distant from any neighbor, the hardy pioneer and his family lived. He had no higher ambition than to protect, and provide for the comfort of those he loved. He had to contend with the wild beasts of the forests, the reptiles of the swamp, and the savage Indian, who disputed his title to his home and his right to live that unnerved him, and made him tremble, and robbed him of hope, and filled him with indescribable despair, was the Indiana ague, that shook bim up werse than an earthquake But the second generation had a better comprehension of the situation, and more ability to apply the remedy, and legislation was had to drain the ponds and malaria-producing swamps of the State, and the farmer supplemented the good work by putting in the under-drain, and the stagnant water and the aguethe one producing the other-took to the underground ditch, and bade farewell to the Hoosier pioneer. Then health and hope came to the brave men, and roses and rud diness to the pale and faded faces of the women of Indiana, and our State came to the front, and has been there ever since as one of the very best places in the world for health, happiness and prosperity. When the time shall come to crown him who has been the greatest benefactor to our State-the poets who have written themselves down as equal to the best in the world of song, the great crators who have been second to none the world has ever heard, the statesmen, who, by their wisdom and far-seeing comprehension of the duties and scope of good government, and who have taken their sure place in history and added so much lustre to the fair fame of Indiana-these will all be passed by, and the modest man in his shirt sleeves, with the drain-tile in his hand that he himself invented, will be called to the front, and on his medest brow will be placed the jeweled crown. All hail the tile-ditch and the genius who conceived it-the one as the benefactor, the other as the benediction to our glorious Commonwealth. We, of to-day, are reaping the rich and abundant harvests that have come to us from the thrift and energy of those who have gone be-

But with all these blessings has come a curse. The rapid appreciation of the value of our lands, making men rich almost before they were aware of it, has begotten a money-getting spirit that is a reproach to our religion, and a blot on our civilization. Like the children of Israel, Aaron's colden calf has more attraction for us than Moses with the Commandments of the Lord. This mercenary spirit is deadening our moral sensibilities, prostrating our self-respect, and is the most formidable obstacle to the forward march of human progress. It is corrupting our politics, and boodleizing our legislation. It is substituting shams and shoddy for the real and substantial. It is besmearing trade and traffic with the slime of falsehood and dishonesty. It is bringing man, with his great mental and spiritual endowments. down from the high consideration of what is right, and just, and the contemplation of what is duty, to the lower calculations of what will pay. It effaces the divine image from his soul, extinguishes conscience, expels love and sympathy from his heart, and then sends him forth a selfish demon to prey on his fellowmen. It dethrones God and deifies mammon. It is arraying labor against capital and capital against labor. They stand facing each other with grim antagonism, each seeking to get gain by the destruction of the other, when, in fact, one is powerless without the help of the other. The great English poet, Robert Pollock, thus describes the thirst for gold:

Gold many hunted, sweat and bled for gold; Waked all the night, and labored all the day. And what was this allurement, dost thou ask! Which being east into the fire, came out A shining thing that fools admired, and called A god; and in devout and humble plight Before it kneeled, the greater to the less; And on its altar sacrificed ease, peace, Truth, faith, integrity, good conscience, friends, The sweet and tender sensibilities of life; And to complete the florrid, murderous rite, And signalize their folly, offered up Their souls, and an eternity of bliss To gain them what? An hour of dreaming joy; A feverish hour, that hasted to be done, And ended in the bitterness of woe.

While industry cannot be too strongly commended or laziness too vigorously condemned and while it is a virtue to be provident and economical, yet to live merely for the accumulation of wealth is a misconception of the value and dignity of human existence. Wealth as a means in reaching higher sims in life is good. As an end for which life is given it is nothing. yea, worse than nothing. Because if its accumulation is the sole propulsive force of a man's life. he exists on the lowest possible plane. He may have had all that wealth could purchase for him: he may have had what the world accredits a great success: he may have had all the flattery that comes from such a success from those on the same low plane with himself, but his soul at last will be as barren as a desert if he has never wiped a tear from the face of the weeping or planted a new joy in the heart of the desponding. He has really known nothing of the exquisite enjoyment of living. If I wanted complete revenge of an enemy I would crave above all things to be able to invoke a power that I might fan into a perpetual flame this mercenary spirit until it had consumed, as it always does, all the tender sympathies, and seared over and deadened all monitions of conscience, and in the end of life left him without friends, without hope, without God, alone with his riches-a poor man in all that constitutes the wealth of right living. When the desire for riches, for its own sake, takes possession of a man, it is a jealous god. It becomes his master and claims his entire thought and worship, and before that shrine he must constantly be found. He cannot turn aside to promote the general welfare. He can make no sacrifice for the benefit of his race. He extinguishes the patriotic flame of love of country and abdicates his citizenship. Instead of a help, he becomes a hindrance in all progressive

movements. In this land of abundant harvests and with orchards bending with the choicest fruits, with flowers of the richest hue and most delicious odors, it would seem that a spirit of generosity and liberality ought to prevail everywhere. No enterprise like this, organized for the public good, ought to fail to have the encouragement and support of every citizen of the county. And so it would, but for this lack of public spirit, which is largely the result of this overanxious desire to be rich. Men refuse to contribute to anything unless the cash divided is in sight. They forget that the dividend we ought to prize the most, and that goes the furthest to magnify our manhood, is the swest consciousness that we are helpful to our fellowmen. You will not understand me as hinting that your people are different in this respect from others. This evil is everywhere, and pervades all classes and places. We come in contact with and feel its pernicious power constantly. Avarice and covetousness feed and fatten upon themselves. The philanthropist, the np of charity, and whose soul sends out the | patriot and the public-spirited citizen will be compelled to give more time and attention to the work of calling men away from the hot pursuit of the almighty dollar. The press, the plat-form and the pulpit will be expected to cease dealing so much in abstract theories, and come down to practical life. These mighty and powerful levers ought to be used to lift men out of themselves-out of this narrow mercenary rutand place them on the broad highway of human progress as helpers in the elevation of the human

race. Just laws, giving equal and exact justice and protection to every citizen, faithful and impartial administration of government, the cast and color of our social life, all relate back to and are affected by the character of the individual citizen. The brilliancy of the diamond is dependent upon the purity of each atom com-posing it. It is to be regretted that so large a number of men do not seem to realize the dignity and responsibility of their citizenship. They seem to be unconscious that they are invested with sovereign power. The government to them is a myth-something apart and separate from and beyond their control. As a consequence the idlers and vicious classes have had undue weight and power in the politics of the country. I have heard men say, often with an air of self-conscious virtue and apparently with the belief that they were proclaiming their own superiority-that they would have nothing to do with the dirty pool of politics. They thought they were publishing their own political sanctification, when, in fact, they were proclaiming their utter unfirness to be American citizens. If the political pool is filthy (and I am willing to concede that it might be cleaner), then it is the manifest duty of every good citizen to go in and clean it out. When a political primary convention is held every patriotic member of that party ought to be present to select the candidate with the purest character and best qualification for the position. Virtue must be as aggressive for the right as vice is for the wrong, we talk about civil-service reform, but if we really want to have it we must commence at the bottom and build up sure and strong. The people-the very source and fountain of power, must be so reformed that they will lay aside their personal interests and be ready at all proper times to look after the public welfare. They should be as jealous of the reputation of the state as they are of their own homes. Is it not true of all of us that we sometimes vote for men that we would not care to associate with, and even put in places of trust and responsibility officers to whom we would not intrust our own private interests? In the book of Mahomet, the Koran, may be found this sound political maxim: "A ruler who appoints any man to an office when there is in his dominion another man better qualified for it, sins against God and man." In the early history of the State the pioneer grappling with difficulties on every hand, at long distance from his neighbor, with no railroads or telegraph communication, and expensive and uncertain mails, not much could be expected of him. But there is no excuse for us. If we do not have the most perfect of human governments and the highest type of civilization it is our own fault. We can have it if we wil' be more social and less selfish, if we will be more patriotic and less partisan, if we will make more effort to be Christians in the forest. He had the courage and the grit | and less to be sectarians, and love and worship to face and conquer them all. The only enemy | God more and have less adoration of mammon. vanced thinkers, men who claim to have gone far beyond in their investigations, all who have gone before them. I do not know or care whether their claim is well founded or not. To my mind the greatest of all the science of sciences is that of knowing how to live. If the advanced thoughts of these scientists throw no light on the path of human life, to guide man upward to a higher and nobler manhood, then all this scientific chatter is but the sounding braze and tinkling cymbal. Man must be the focal point for all this modern light, or it is no better than darkness. We have given too much attention and worship to the individual genius, and not enough to the ordinary man. The true test that this age is one of progress is, not because of our wonderful inventions, or the rapid accumulation of luxury and wealth, or the beautiful cities with their gorgeous palaces, but rather that we have a higher type of man. This agricultural society in a few years send forth from your farms more premium stock—a higher and better quality of animals will go to the market from Owen county. There is no room for doubt that the yearly social contact of the people of this county-the greatly increased interest in your farmers' institutes and in the whole subject of agriculture, and above all your increased interest in each other, will also bring with it a truer and better friendship, and that the homes of this county will send forth sons and daughters better equipped for the duties of life than the present generation. With most farmers the stumps have disappeared from the fields and the mortgages have been lifted from the farm, the new house and barn have been erected, and now in every such home there should be found the daily newspaper, the best monthly magazine, good musical instruments and a well selected library. Every provident and intelligent farmer can afford to make home attractive, and he ought to do it. It will pay him better to expend his surplus in this way than to purchase the adjoining farm, and thus rob his home of the charms it ought to possess. We send our children to the school, the college, and the university. But after all the practical education that, more than anything else, determines their success in life and forms the character they receive at home.

It is a matter of serious concern to every patriot and philanthropist that our cities are falling into the hands of the vicious and the dissolute. In most of them they are now the governing class. Law is defied in open day, and our municipal governments are essentially wicked and corrupt. In addition to that, our cheap lands and higher wages are attracting daily to our country hundreds, who come bringing with them communism, nihilism, anarchy, and bitter hatred to all law and order. The oppressions they have suffered from monarchy cause them to hate any and every form of gov-ernment. While many of them accept our civilization and become Americans, and are good, law-abiding citizens, a large number re-enforce the lawless element, and greatly increase the difficulties of enforcing and preserving order. If our free institutions are to stand, then the conserving forces must come from the farm. Chiefly from this source of virtue and intelligence must come the needed power to hold in check these evils that threaten through the House of Representatives, and the permanence of our beloved form of government. Assuming the correctness of this position, the farm, then, is not only the seurce of supply to feed the world, but the farm-house is the strong fortress against the dangers that are a menace to the safety of the Commonwealth. His castle in the midst of his fields, surrounded by his forests, he is free from the contracting effect of parrow streets and alleys, and the impure atmosphere of the garbage and filth of the suburbs. The farmer, therefore, should be broad in his comprehension, like unto the wide fields he cultivates-as pure as the air that sweeps over his golden harvests, and as sweet in his heart as the wild flowers of the valley. This may be thought to be a rather a rosy view of the farmer's life, yet his propineus surroundings tend at least to produce that result. It is true that he has sometimes to contend with drought, or flood. and sometimes a countless variety of insects attack his crops. Any of these opposing forces may shadow the brightness of his hope. Yet if he be skilled in his profession, and have the essential grit, and perseverance, he may to some extent conquer them all, and have a fair success, and be happy. When his barns are filled with plenty, and his granaries are overflowing with his abundant harvest, then the great temptation comes to bim as it does to all successful men in the various vocations of life, strives to become rich. If he yield to the temptation, then the mercenary spirit enters, and drives out all interest in the public welfare, banishes charity. silences conscience, and the man and

spiritual needs of the household are sacrificed. and that home, instead of being a helper, is a hindrance in the work of elevating the human race. This county fair is to promote the public welfare, and not to serve personal greed or gain. All who are active in making it a success will develop and cultivate their interest for the public good. All who come to these great gatherings, and look into each other's faces, and sit together at these social feasts, will go hence with better and higher conceptions of life. The building up of these common interests, and the frequent meetings of the people to consult and advise each other, is the best check and most effectual remedy for this money-getting disease that is corrupting the life blood of the nation. Among the great blessings that a good providence has given us, may be mentioned the inexhaustable resources of the country, and unconquerable energy of our people. Let us not misuse the one or misdirect the other. And while we are promoting the interests of agriculture in procuring the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, in obtaining the best seeds for our soil, and securing the best farming utensils, and meeting annually to compare results, and thus creating a generous strife to excel, are we not at the same time elevating ourselves to a higher and nobler manhood? Let us then be found doing our part well and earnestly,

his family are dragged down to the

low level of living only for pelf.

The charm of home is gone, and the mental and

"Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

so that we may say with Tennyson:

\$1.00! It Hurts of Course \$1.00! But cannot be helped. The Indiana Commercial Travelers will go to Cincinnati to-morrow (Saturday) morning, via. the "Old Reliable" C., & D., leaving by genuine limited train at 7:30. Friends and the public cordially invited to accompany them and enjoy the trip-all for one dollar. If you cannot go with them, you can follow on any regular or special train Saturday, Sunday or Monday, returning until Wednesday night. For time of all trains and other informatien please call at C., H. & D. office or at Union Station. W. H. FISHER, General Agent, C., H. & D.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Discusses Chinese Exclusion, and Agrees to Take a Vote To-Day.

The House Passes Several Amendments to the Interstate-Commerce Law, and Spends the Rest of the Time Talking Politics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—At the suggestion of Mr. Allison, Mr. Beck was excused from service, on account of illness, on the conference committee of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Mr. Cockrell was appointed in his place. Mr. Allison had received a telegram from Mr.

Beck, at Fortress Monroe, saying that he was

"improving slowly." Mr. Platt offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire whether a foreign syndicate, combination, or trust controls the production of copper in the United States, and has thereby largely increased the price of all articles made therefrom, and if so, whether any legislation can be devised to relieve the people of the United States from the injurious effects of the operations of such foreign combination,

trusts or syndicates. After a debate participated in by Messrs. Blair, Platt, George and Hoar, Mr. Platt's resolution went over until to-morrow without

Mr. Spooner's resolution as to political murders in Texas was referred to the committee on

contingent expenses. The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, proceeded to address the Senate in support of the bill. He said the discussion now was reduced to the point whether immediate action should be taken to prevent the influx of that vile stream of Mongolian barbarism into the pure waters of American civilization, or whether the people would have to wait until the Chinese government should conclude to afford relief. Democratic Senators had exhausted their ammunition in attempting to prove that they were first to be right on the Chinese question, that they had "got there in time." He ought to say, in justice to them, that when the Democratic party, after 1865, took off the gray uniform and put on the garb of the working citizen, it was at a loss for a platform. Every plank of the platforms which they had previously had been destroyed by the war, and and scientists-wise men who claim to be ad- some position on which to stand, and in 1872 lit upon a curious platform, the high priest of protection in with command of the troops, and in it they put an anti-Chinese plank. Mr. Jones alluded to the vices of the Chinese in California and the evil consequences flowing from their presence there, and said the Democrats had not shown much zeal in respect to Chinese exclusion. The positions of the two parties after the war had been entirely different. The Republican party believed in the Declaration of Independence and connected it with the Sermon on the Mount; they believed that the Declaration of Independence was intended for all men, without regard to color, or country, or previous condition, and that all men were equal in the opportunities of life. After a great war, in which the shackles had been struck from the limbs of 4,000,000 of people, they were in no humor to listen to a proposition to exclude any race of men. The Democrats, on the other hand, believed that the Declaration of Independence meant that all white men were equal, and did not mean that all races of the earth were equal. They had had a long experience with a non-assimilating race, and they "had no use for it" when they could not enslave it and were therefore ready to vote

> in support of their anti-Chinese propositions that the peobelieve much in their sincerity, and were afraid that when the great day of trial came the Democrats would come up missing. It was to be noticed, as to the Republicans, that when a Republican did come to that side, he became zealous in the cause. And the people of the Pacific coast knew that if they could once get a majority of Republicans on their side, a majority of that invincible party whose history has been the Iliad of freedom and whose life had been an anthem to justice, they would see that finally justice was done to them. He gave the Democrats credit for understanding the Chinese question to-day. They had started right, by accident, but he believed they were now right by

to exclude it. So listless had the Democrats

Mr. Vest said he was curious to knew, as he had never been able to understand whether there was a difference of opinion between the Republican party at large and the Republicans of the Pacific slope as to the meaning of the Dec-laration of Independence. Bid the Senator from Nevada mean to say that that difference existed, or did that Senator agree with the Democratic party that this was a white man's govern-

Mr. Jones replied that as a boy he had beard on every patriotic occasion speeches declaring the United States to be the home of the oppressed of all nations, but that when he went to the Pacific coast and saw how impossible it was for Chinese to assimilate with Americans, he became convinced that it was impossible for two distinct and dissimilar races to presper side by side in the same country. He knew that it was impossible for the white race and the Chinese race to live together on these shores. The barbarous economy of the Chinese would take possession of every avenue of industry to the exclusion of the American people, and he [Mr. Jones was in favor of defending his own peo ple, and defending them quickly. He referred that Mr. Scott could have "run that bill through against the will of the President of the United States and in the face of the diplomatic department of the government." The delay in the Senate Mr. Jones ascribed to the fact that the Democrats supposed they had got all the advantage which they could get by the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill. The evil of Chinese immigration, he said, was increasing daily. Hundreds and thousands of Chinamen were coming annually into the country and driving Americans out of employment. Were the people, he asked, to wait upon "gilt-edged diplomacy" until the barbarous government of China should say that it was willing that the government of the United States should exclude that tide of immigration which every one believed to be an irreparable injury to the country? Such gilt-edged diplomacy might be very refined, but it was not very robust. The people of the Pacific coast demanded that there should be no more delay. They said that the subject was one over which the United States were sovereign, and that it was deregatory to the dignity of the American people that they should ask the Chinese government to join with them before they could decide who would be demiciled in this country. Those Senators who would vote for further delay might find great reward in the fact that they had maintained the gilt-edged diplomatic conditions undisturbed, but those who would vote for the immediate passage of the bill would have their names held in reverence net only by the present population of the Pacific coast, but by the many millions who are to inhabit it in the future. In conclusion, Mr. Jones said that en the passage of this bill one shout of acclaim would go up from Mount Rainier to the Canyon of the Colerado. Mr. Vest said he had always been in accord

with the Senator from Nevada on the Chinese question. He had seen enough Chinamen in California to make him feel that he would rather have yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, socially and politically in the country, than Chinamen. He had asked the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Jones), a question as to the Declaration of Independence, but had got only an indirect answer. He wanted a direct answer to that question. He wanted to know if those Republican Senators from the Pacific slope who urged the Senate to relieve them from the curse of the Chinese were willing to turn round and vote for the most extreme measure to fix on the white men of the South the curse of negro domination. If the right to vote were attempted to be given to the Chinese on the Pacific coast, he undertook to say that Californians would fight the country till the last man fell in defense of home and fireside. Even little Nevada, with her 75, 000 people, would take up arms against such a thing. But when the negroes of the South, under the leadership of corrupt politicians and reckless demagogues, were given the right to strike down the civilization of the Southern people, what, he asked, was heard from these same Senators? That was right; that was a different question. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. Jones] had just said that he did not believe that two races so dissimilar as the Chinese and the Caucasian can live in the same country, but when it comes to negro domination in the South, how was it? The white man of the South had to submit to every outrage, and if a negro was killed in an affray a committee of inquiry had to be appointed and violent declamaate had listened to for the last two days, appealing to the white men of the North to strike dewn the Democratic party because its home was in the former slave-holding States. Mr. Vest quoted an extract from Mr. Blaine's

Who, he asked, but the people of the South were the ruffians and desperadoes that had been described in the Senate for the last two days. In conclusion, he announced his purpose to vote against the motion to reconsider, on the ground that the people had crystallized and settled the question forever; that it had passed away from treaties, and that it was a question of statutory enactment alone. For his own part, he would take no backward step. But he wanted his friends from the Pacific coast to understand that if he could be driven from his own race and people and induced to vote for a reconsideration. and to let those Senators wrestle with the Chinese question, he should be made to do that by the remarkable fact that, after they had got rid of the Chinese, they wanted to fasten African supremacy upon the white people of the

It was agreed that the vote on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider should be taken at 2 to-morrow. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a joint resolution was passed extending until Oct. 1 the existing appropriations for the sundry civill expenses of

the government. The House resumed consideration of the Senate bill amendatory of the interstate-commerce

Mr. O'Neal, of Pennsylvania, thought the bill should be passed without amendment.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, thought that the bill was too important to be railroaded through the House, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, sounded the warning that various amendments must be considered or the bill would not be permitted to

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in charge of the measure, disclaimed any intention of railroading the

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, offered and advocated the following amendments: "That in all civil actions and proceedings of whatever nature arising under an act entitled 'an act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, and under all acts amendatory thereof, concurrent jurisdiction with United States courts is hereby conferred upon State courts of competent jurisdiction, and said commission, (the Interstate-commerce Commission) is hereby authorized and required to prescribe for the use and guidance of said common carriers, in making their schedules of rates and charges for transportation of persons and property, one uniform classification, and shall transmit copies thereof to said common carri-1889, and thereafter the failure and refusal of any such common carrier to observe said classifications in making schedules of rates shall be an uniawful act, and all rates and charges not in conformity with said classification shall be deemed and be unreasonable rates and charges." Notwithstanding the law against discrimination, he said the railroads returned each year to favorite shippers \$100,000,000 in the way of re-

The amendments were adopted. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, offered amendments empowering and requiring the commission to execute the provisions of the interstate law declaring all pooling unlawful. The railroad companies, he declared, through their understandings and their associations, of which Mr. Fink was the high muck-a-muck, bad formed a trust, which took from the people \$1,000,000,000 a year in defense of the law. The president of any company who would enter into such a trust ought to be sent to the penitentiary and kept

Mr. Crisp contended that the objects sought to be arrived at by the amendments were fully provided for by existing law.

Mr. Anderson controverted the correctness of this amendment, and declared that the railroads were making more money under the interstatecommerce law than they had ever done before. Mr. Farguhar, of New York, declared, on the contrary, that the law of 1887 had made the railroads bonest. Mr. Anderson-There is not a railroad pres-

ident in the country that is not violating the Mr. Farquhar-You dare not risk that over

your own signature. Mr. Anderson-Yes, I do over my signature. Mr. Anderson's first amendment was adopted. His second amendment, in regard to pools, was rejected on the ground that it was too far-reaching in its provisions.

Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, offered and advosated, but the House rejected, an amendment making it unlawful for any common carrier to charge any greater compensation per ten per mile for a longer than for a shorter distance. Mr. Nelson addressed the House in support of an amendment offered by him making railroads incorporated under United States laws amenable to the laws of the States traversed by the road. He said that the Northern Pacific had refused to submit to State regulations, on the ground that, under the interstate commerce law, it was

exempt from amenability to the State. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, made a point of order gainst the amendment, and it was ruled out. Mr. Grosvenor submitted an amendment msking it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to carry refined oils and other petroleum products, cotton seed oil and turpentine, for any shipper in tank or cylinder cars who shall own, lease or control the same, in any manner except upon the condition that said carrier shall charge the same rate for the transportation of said products in wooden packages or barrels, in car-load lots, as in said tank or cylinder cars, the said tank and cylinder and said wooden packages and barrels being carried free in each case. He said that under existing practice a large discrimination was made in favor of the owners of the tank

The amendment was adopted. The bill, as amended, was passed without division. Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, on behalf of the committee on commerce, called and the House passed without amendment the following bill: That where any railroad company heretofore chartered or incorporated by act of Congress, has built or constructed and operates, or shall build, construct or operate a railroad through, across or into United States, the tolls, rates and fares made or charged for the transportation of property and passengers over or upon such road or roads for traffic within the limits of a State or Territory, and the tariffs and schedules thereof, shall be subject to legislative control of and by the several States and Perritories through, across or into which such road or roads are constructed, built or operated, anything in the charter of or acts of Congress creating such company or companies, or any law of any State or Territorial Legislature enacted in pursuance of such charter or act of incorporation, to the contrary not-

Sec. 2. That Section 1 of this act shall be limited in its operation, and shall apply only to the carriage and transportation by such company or companies of passengers and property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under a common management, control or arrange-ment from one place or station to another place or station, both being within the territorial limits of one and the same State or Territory, and shall in no case apply to any commerce between the States. Territories, or into foreign countries.

Mr. Rowland, of North Carolina, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported, and the House adopted, a resolution introduced by Mr. Grosvenor calling on the Postmaster-general for information as to the allegation that a publication known as the Tax Reform Advocate has been sent through the mails in violation of the postal laws. The contest over the Oklahoma bill was then

resumed, the motion made by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of that measure disclosing no quorum. A call of the House was ordered. Only 132 members, nos quorum, responded, and Mr. Sow-den, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution re-

voking all leaves of absence, except those granted on account of sickness. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, hoped that resolu-tion would be not only adopted but enforced, and that the House would not repeat its former action in revoking all leaves on one day and on the next granting leave to Hovey and Matson to

go on a campaigning tour. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, thought the people were vastly more interested in the issues of the coming campaign than they were as to what would be done by the little bandful of faithful perspiring patriots who remained in Washington. The issue for 1888 had been made up, and there would be no filing of supplemental plead-

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, inquired whether the gentleman meant that there would be no tariff bill reported to the Senate. Mr. Grosvener replied that he was not here to criticise the action of the Senate nor the action of the committee on ways and means, which had taken eight months to incubate the tariff bill. The Senate ought not to be, and should not be without rebuke from him, criticised for

its present action. Mr. Taulbee disclaimed any intention of criticising the Senate, but repeated his query as to what the supplemental pleadings were to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. Gresvenor replied that had he had his way there would have been an end of the tariff discussion when the House passed a bill which he believed would be repudiated by the American people by a verdict so overwhelming that in December next Republicans would understand what to de. [Applause.] But the Senate had seen proper to enter upon the consideration of the bill, and in doing so it had acted according Bangor speech commending Southern people for their wonderful progress since the war, and yet they were told by Senators on the other side that Southern men spent their days in swilling whisky and their nights in murdering negroes.

had been filed, on the part of the Democratic party, asking for a reduction of the tariff duties on their terms. The Republican party had made a general denial of the propriety of that sort of pleading. When the people of the country had decided that they would go to battle on one great question, and they did not care a fig-for any other, it was a supplementary pleading for the President of the United States, after the lawful and proper action of the Senate, under its constitutional rights, in rejecting a treaty, to formulate a bill of particulars and undertake, in that way, to supplement the campaign by a new issue. The American people understood that, and laughed in the faces of the men who talked about any issue of retaliation. "I believe there were only four dissenting Re-

publican votes on the retaliation bill," interrupted Mr. Taulbee. "I don't yield," said Mr. Grosvenor. "I cannot talk against a brass-band, a steamboat whistie, or the voice of the gentleman from Kentucky. [Laughter.] Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said that when Congress passed the law to carry into effect a pending treaty with Chins, and when the bill was on the table of the President, and when exigencies of the campaign in one State made it necessary that semething should be done to rescue the fallen fortunes of the Democracy, it was a supplemental pleading of the House, with the approval of the President, to pass a bill revoking and abrogating a treaty. It was an example of a civilized nation diagracing itself in the eyes of the people of the world.

Mr. Taulbes-Why did you not vote against it! Mr. Grosvenor-I was not here, thank God, but I will tell you who it was who came to the rescue of the American people. It was one Senator in the United States Senate that dared to life up his voice in opposition to it, and pointed out the terrible stultification to which the President was driving the American people. Concluding, he said, referring to the Chinese bill. that the Democrats had been crying out to the Republican Senators, "Save the American people from the disgrace of a supplemental petition which the President has filed in order to make up the issue." The verdict was coming. It was indicated not only by the votes of Vermont and Maine, but by the uprising in the South, and there were gentlemen on the other side who, before the frest came very severely, would be going home to look after their intererts. The sound was coming from everywhere, and he predicted that when the gentleman from Kentucky came back to Washington in December he would have to hunt around for somebody he knew who had been elected to the Democratic side of the House. Laughter.] The duty of the hour did not lie in dragging into the House the men who were at home attending to their business. It lay in closing up the business here and letting Democratic members get down on their kness before their constituents and cry out, "Oh, Lord, be merciful to us sinners." [Laughter.] Mr. Taulbee criticised the Republican party as failing to take any possible chance on the tariff and with failing to tell the country what it was in favor of. Adjourned.

QUEEN VICTORIA's visit to Scotland has had a striking effect upon the bards of that country. "The learned and the unlearned" have been scribbling odes to her Majesty. But not a line was written to glorify Prince Henry of Battenberg. His well-known aversion to the kilt has rendered him unpopular in Scotia.

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DIED.

BARNHART-Died of diphtheria, Sept. 12, Prederick Earl, aged six years, only son of J. L. and Alice C. Barnhart. Interment yesterday at Crown Hill. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. THOMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, WHEN Block, opens Sept. 15, at 2 P. M. Applications received daily, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9, beginning Thursday, Sept. 13.

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